BIGNOR MUZI' J'B CANTIQUE DE NOEL An interesting eve at in a musical sense came off yester tay at Grace chur sh, Broadway. It was the performance for the first time, of a Christmas canticle, composed by Signor Mazio, on the seventh Psaim of David. We were For the modern Italian school could adapt himself to be Reformed church have relaxed considerably, there is Tet great difficulty in confining the natural tendency to melody, which is its prevailing characteristic, within the limits that religious scruptes have imposed upon it. We were pleased to find that in infusing into his canticle all the passion and tenderums which are mechanic from italian church music, the composet bot yet invested the luxurance of his ideas with so much ity and elevation of sentiment that the most rightly

need, that they select those compesitions which have the east strength and color in them. This is a grierous error, and is justified by no religious necessity. It does error, and is justified by no religious necessity. It does not follow that because music is sacred it should be on-

which has not us shade of sentiment softly and delicately marked, and yet it is as purely religious and elevating as touching than the first; and in response opening melody by the organ, the telicions unison with it, and ends in a cadence,

or Muxic's capabilities in this line of writing, we are a express the hope that he will not limit himself to single effort. Distinguished as he is in the other s of his profession, he cannot fail to attain equal e as a writer of sacred music. There is nothing eperal complaint that the music of our churches, eermons of our pareons, has been weeded of everysing spiritual and soul inspiring. Signor Muzio is with out a rival here as a composer, and if he would only bring his great talents to bear on the improvement of our aboirs, he would be rendering a service to religion and to art that would give him an anduring reputation amongst

g the effective manner in which his work was ren-Madame Bodstein, who possesses a pure sympawhich the peculiar qualities of the music deeed scarcely add that the instrumental part of the com-

LECTURE OF THE VERY REV. DR. CAHILL AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL. St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded yesterday morning, as it had been announced that this learned and eloquent lvine would preach the sermon. Grand High Mass was elebrated, the Archbishop being present, Very Rev. W. tarrs, V. G., officiating as celebrant, Rev. Mr. Wood, as con, and Rev. F. McNierney, as Master of Ceremonies. on, the subject being the Catholic doctrine of Transubtion. He began by saying that he presented the of the New Testament as his text, and then, after one preliminary remarks in regard to the means by high the redemption of man from original sin was be accomplished, he proceeded to speak of the mystery of the Incarnation—the kirth of our ur. He described the circumstances under pable of expressing the whole of that scene. "He to his own, and his own received him not." Was ed the world was made by him, and the world knew ot." Oh, man! He came to his own, and his own red bim not! The world was made by hm, and the d knew him not! Will you look at this picture and God appealing to the throne of his Faither, assuming hissishes on "made liesh"—put that he one orner for the canwas, heaving his imperial throne as God—uniting himself to human nature so as to become flesh, born in a stable, he weren an ox and an ass—he came into the world, and the world did not know him? For men he came to world, and the world did not know him? For that potents of your stable, he would not receive him. The man on can told the world was made by him, and the world knew him not world was made by him, and the world knew him not world was made by him, and the world knew him not but, continues the text, "to as many as received him he gave them power," and only the power "to be made by the gave them power," and only the power "to be made by their own exertions, the sons of God. No longer the sons of men, but the sous of God—no longer the sons of men, but the sous of God—no longer the sons of men, but the sous of God—no longer the sons of form, and as long as they were children of the flesh they could not be saved; as long as they remained children of fallen man, they were exciteded. But a new ers has arrived—the Son of God has descended and lifted up flesh; the purity of the Son of God has come down and sanctified flesh; the power of God has descended from the skies and given power and atrength to man. And it appears, according to this new legislation, that he wait by more to flood, nor of the will of the flesh nor of the willof man, but of God." A new fact! I am not assonished that I cannot express it; I know very well there was a time when every thing over our heads had no existence—so sun, no moon, no stars. I know, and I have read it; I cannot suderstand how he did it, but I see by principles that cannot have a sum of the proper of God and the seed of the son of God into the flesh nor of heads and the seed of the son of God into the flesh, and make well and the seed of the son of God into the flesh, and make well of the lesh, and make the son of God, and the seed of the son of God into the flesh,

and are dead. This is the bread which cometh down from heaven, that if any man eat of it br, may not die." It is not untural bread, surely. It mays clearly be not natural bread. No; for if any man est of it br, may not die." The bread that i will give is my flesh for the hill of the world." Most astonishing doctrine! You will nak me, is that the Eucharist? Yes, the Eucharist, and of all the sacraments of the Church the dearest, the most beautiful, the hardest to be believed, and the easiest to be proved. The whole substance of the bread being changed into the body, and the whole substance of the wine into the blood of Christr Yes. If I were allowed to speak I would say, Lord, your flesh would give life to the world; but how can it be that the bread you give is your flesh? The Jews, herefore, strove among themselves, 'saying, How can this man give us his flesh to est? 'Now, although you are not all Greek scholars, you cas understand me when I say that the Greek word "service" always means actual physical contention, such as two men in a battle field contenting hand to hand, or two disputants. The whole congregation strove among themselves; not a few enthusiastis, not a articular class, but the whole audience assembled, got into one victorial streation, and they strove among themselves and they strove among themselves and they strove among themselves, eaying How can this man give us his flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood, you shall not have He in you;" you are lost; perdition is upon you unless you can have he had and rink his blood, you can the head of the Son of Wan, and drink his blood, you can the head of the Son of Wan, and drink his blood, you can the head of the Son of Wan, and drink his blood, you can the seatent my flesh and drink his blood, you can the head of the Son of Wan, and drink his blood, you can the seatent my flesh and drink his plood, or be if the head of the Son of Wan, and drink his blood, you are damined. Perdition is you then he can, so implicitly in desire. And can this be more shall live by me, may mediatorial oath that he that eatem any mediatorial oath that he that eatem and he shall live in me—embodied, saturated, identified with me. As the Father hath seat me, this is the bread that came down from heaven." "Not so," say a great many respectable persons; "not so, if you please." The reverent speaker continued at still greater length on this point, and after enlarging upon the other points of his discourse, closed—with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the orphans, for whose benefit the collection which was

SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH.

World. At an early hour the magnificent edifice was crowded to a meet uncomfertable degree by a devout con-gregation, and the spectacle afforded by the natural beaugregation, and no spectacle anorded by the natural beau-ties of the structure, with the customary Christmas deco-rations superadded, was truly pleasing to the eye, and eminestly appropriate to the occasion. The aisles, co-lumns, aitar, pulpit, organ loft, and all the prominent por-tions of the interior, were tastily clothed with evergreens, giving the place the appearance of a blooming garden, and

tions of the interior, were testily clothed with evergreens, giving the place the appearance of a blooming gardes, and causing the mind to revert to the entry of the Saviour, mounted on an ass, into Jerusalem, amid the acclamations of the multitude, who strewed his pathway with their garments and newly cut branches.

The services yesterday were much the same as usual on Sunday, with a few ceremonies peculiar to the celebration of Christmas. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Drs. Vinton and Ogilby, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Smith. The regular order for morning prayer was observed, Dr. Ogilby reading the lessons prescribed for the day. The services were almost entirely choral, Mr. Cutier presiding at the organ, and crecuting the various chants, hymns and anthems in a masterly manner. The choir, consisting of several very young box, sided by a few persons of maturer ages, chanted during the menning service the beautiful hymn, "Venite Exulterms Domino," according to the Anglican metre, and "Te Beum Laudamus," followed by "Bonedictus" (arranged by Mr. Cutier in E fait), were likewise rendered with admirable harmony and precision. The Litany was intued with Tailis' responses. At the end of the morning prayer the anthon from Handel's: "Messish," "Oh! Thou that tellest glad brings to Jion," was sung by "Bonedictus" (arranged by Mr. Cutier in E fait), were likewise to a most of creditate manner. As a most creditate manner and manner of a very high or deer. The young vocality nonsenses a club apprain, which is enurse of time and with figure manner as anomalers of the good and the difficult soin in a style that showed an unusual companies of the good and the figure, and the figure of the strength of the morning the congregation pointing in it.

Bev. Dr. Vinton thes ascended this arribants. We performed by the choir to the air of "Suremburg," many among the congregation pointing in it.

Bev. Dr. Vinton thes ascended the popular, and delivered a very elegent sermon on the foat of Christmas. He look he sermon the sacram

SERVICES AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

The exercises at St. Ann's Roman Catholic church yes-tat? They are both before you—the character of God the character of man; the character of God in the in-ude of His mercy, and the character of man in the in-due of his obturney! What is man capable of with-faith, when we read this picture? Put it on canvass, represent to your minds the consubstantial Son of appealing to the throne of his Father, assuming flesh—is numerous and well appointed, several of the singers e exercises at St. Ann's Roman Catholic church yesbelonging to the Opera. The organ is a powerful and harbecoming to the Opera. The organ is a powerful and harmonious instrument, and the organist is Mr. Jante, for merlyfof Dr. Pise's church, Brooklya. Each part of the music was taken up in solo and chorus atternately; and the following lietly pieces were those discoursed:—
"The Mass of Generall," in the scale of C; "Sanctus Benedictus and Hymns bel", by Weber in the scale of G; "Veni Creator and Pastoralo," with flute obligato, by Lambritch."

"Veni Creator and Pastoralo," with flate obligate, by Lambriloth."

The mass was celebrated with all the usual amount of ceremony and solemnity by Rev. P. J. Murphy, and the sermon delivered by the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Brady, who took for his text the words recorded in the second chapter of, St. Mathews Gospel.—"Fear not, for behold I bring you glad tidings of great joy." The sermon, as may be jouged from the text, was fully appropriate to Christmas day, and was eloquently delivered. The church was handsomely decorated with evergreens. Two handsome boughs of paim stood on each side of the altar, amid wreaths of flowers, and the pillars supporting the gallery, and other prominent parts of the sacred edifice were festooned with green leaves of winter plants.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

In St. George's church, Stuyvesant square, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the paster, officiated. The interior of the edi-Dr. lyng, the pastor, officiated. The interior of the edi-fice—along the galleries, the baptismal font, lecturer's desk and other parts, were very neatly decked with evergreens. The congregation was exceedingly large, indeed, not a seat was left unoccupied. After the reading of the morning leasons, the choir sung part of the forty-third selection of pealms, commencing with the fifth

indeed, not a seat was left unoccupied. After the reading of the morning leasons, the choir sung part of the forty-third selection of pealms, commencing with the fifth verse:

Full of kindness and compassion,
Slow to anger, vast in love,
God is good to all creation;
All his works his goodness prove.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng then entered the pulpit and proached a very eloquent sermon from the following text:

"For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given;
and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be casted Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace."

It is said, this is a great message from God to man. It is the great security and hope of man's trembling son!; it provides for him in every age and in every situation of life; in every trial that can surround him, and in the original utterance of the text, is the testimony of the ever lasting assurance of security beyond the grave. The prophecy given in the text was given at a time when Judea was invaded by hostile tribes, and its King and people trembing with the prospect of atter destruction; it was at this time the Lord sent mis prophet among them, not to encourage them in human battle, but to encourage and assure them of the advent of a King and Redeemer, and told them to lift up their eyes to the Saviour was born; the shepherios of the plain were directed to the apot of his nauvity by a star; the angels gathered together to celebrate the event, and sung with their angelic voicea, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will toward men." It is on this Saviour, who is the everlasting rock on which the whole scheme of man's savation rests. Fromphis honearceration to his death on the cross was a great exhibition of his wonderful love towards them. It was the who spake as nevor man spake; who left to them an example of the deep humility worthy of imitation. He left them consoling promises that in the funess of time shall be fulfilled, an intuity returned from his pligrimage, like ev

which must ultimately prevail; and everything is nousiny to it shall fail. He came as an angel priest, to interect royal prerogative and give His intervention by suffering in behalf of man. He stands as Anron mood in his princely robes, with the names of those for whom he assumes the responsibility inscribed thereon, and offer up a sacrifice for their full and complete deliversance. It is his humanity that gives the sacrifice, and Eis delity that makes that sacrifice available. His beacycleat mission thus distinctly portrayed was not for himself; for his glory was before the world was, as tiey had sead in the Gospel of the day; for He was the origin and life of it. He took not upon himself the rature of angest to redoem them, but the guilty man: for every one, no matter bow black their crimes, if 'they only come with a true and hearty ropentunce to the throne of heavenly grace.

After the sermon, the above being only a brief sketch, the cheir sang another hymn, a collection for the poor was taken up; henediction was pronounced and the congregation was accommissered, after which the congregation was distributed.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH. terspersed with selections of Scripture applicable to the incarnation of the Saviour of the World. After the singing of the anthem, "Sing, O Heavens, and Rejoice, O Earth," which was rendered very effectively by the choir, the Rev. Morgan Dix ascended the pulpit and said that ere the old year had departed, the breat trimmphal arch was thrown across the region of cold and storm and the shadows of this mortal life—the arch which bere upon its front the name which was above every name. The Caurch called her children every where to keep the feast, and the whole movement of the hopeful year spoke on beneath the wide span of the divine purpose, with joy and thenkegiving going forth, and then open the way of living light where the Redeemer walketh in glory. All the promises of grace, mercy and peace were new again, not only to faithful hearts, but to every man who hath ears to hear them. All the glad tidings were recounted once again. The glad tidings were recounted once again. The glad tidings depended to the said of the said of

Christmas Day was duly reverenced at St. Francis Xavier's (Roman Catholic) Church in Sixteenth street. The first mass was celebrated at 5 A. M. The church was brilliantly illuminated with hundreds of candles, and the altar on either side of the tabernacie was handsomely decked with flowers and bouquets. A side altar of the Blessed Virgin was also brilliantly illuminated with can-

by Rev. Father Mignard. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Be Laynes, who took his text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, 1-12 verses inclusive. the Rev. Father Be Laynes, who took his text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, 1-12 verses inclusive. Dearly beloved brethren, he said, how wonderful are the truins which our hely religion teach us! How marvellous is the light of our faith when we contemplate the works of the Great Author. And whereas, for the wesent, the objects of our faith are necessarily wrapt up in and shown us through sensible phenomena, what contrasts we will find if we apply our minds ever so little, between what is and what appears, between what we see and what we believe, between what strikes the seuses and what we receive through supernatural light! How poor is what we see, touch and measure, and how divine are all the mysteries of Christ! Surely these reflections, which are appropriate to the celebration of any or a service of the mystery of the incarnation, often alludes to the power of God displayed in it. It will atonce strike us that God has not only vouchsafed to speak to mankind in various measures, but also to manifest himself in divers ways. In the first place, you have the spiritual creation; second, the creation of the material universe, so wonderful in its complexity. God is most admirable in hease creations; but there is another creation better known or us—the creation of man, in whom are united both he spiritual and material. In the former creations God simply acted. It is true his goodness and wisdom were in them, but he was not in them himself. In his ast creation, the creation of christ, he united himself to human nature, and thus most mysteriously united the spiritual and material.

He proceeded to demonstrate the great love of God for his creatures manifested in the creation of the Saviour, and finally concluded with reminding his hearers that they should be thankful for having been sparred to witness the return of another anniversary of the birth of our Lord, and that they should make resolutions of good conduct for the ensuing year.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, ROMAN CATHOLIC At St. Stephen's (Roman Catholic) church, in Twentyeighth street, Rev. Dr. Cummings pastor, there was a were on the altar, which was most tastefully covered with tapers; these, with the beautiful picture of the "Stoning tage. Immediately under the picture were, in letters of gold, the words "Jesus," "Mary."

After the gospel the Rev. Dr. Cummings addressed the

gold, the words "Jesus," "Mary."

After the gospel the Rev. Dr. Cummings addressed the congregation; he prefaced his discourse by an appeal to the congregation on behalf of the orphans, who he said were depending on their liberality for their support. In the collection which was made afterwards the people appeared to respond with great liberality. After his appeal he went on to say that, without any merit on our part, we were permitted to eaby another Christmas. There were none of us who die not connect some pleasant thoughts with this season—thoughts of a home, simple perhaps, but not to be recalled. Where are those faces now—they will not join with us now; but let us hope that they are enjoying a brighter and a happier home in beaven, And on this day man ought to thank God for all the blessings He has bestowed on him. He spoke of the simple manner of Christ's coming—that he did not come to command us by majesty or power, but to win our love by his piety and hely example. Man had fallen away from Him. He came to win the heart of man. He knew that we were fit to love. He created us in his own image and likeness, and he could not but love us. I'd not God make he sun, and the little grain of sanif but they wanted life and soni, while man was imbued with His spirit, and was an object worthy of His love. He formed our body of the dust of the earth, but He formed our body of the dust of the earth, but He formed our body of the dust of the earth, but He formed our body of the dust of the sand cherish us so fondly, never can love us as God does; and did He not deen the cross for us? How shall we show our love for him? We must not be satisfied by merely saying so; we must show it by our actions and by our faultiess lives.

The reverend Doctor closed his remarks by speaking of the necessity of appreciating the love of God, and trying to obtain that peace so necessary for a preparation to ener into the kingdom of heaven. That peace of mind and freedom from sin was like unto heaven, while an uneasy conscience was a perpet

THE PASTOR OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH ON FIRE.

On Sunday morning (Christmas day) -a season of jubilee so much esteemed in a strict religious observance by the Episcopalian and Catholic denominations—what might have proved a most serious calamity occurred in St. Peter's church, Barclay street. The altar and side altar of the Virgin Mary were profusely decorated with beautiful wreaths of artificial flowers, and a vast number of

of the Virgin Mary were profusely decorated with beautiful wreaths of artificial flowers, and a vast number of wax candles placed in candelabras and otherwise. The effect, indeed, in the darkness of the cold Christmas morning (services commencing at 5 A. M.), was solemn in the extreme, and the capacious edifice was filled to its utmost limit.

However, when the service had been about half through, the proximity of a portion of the artificial ornamentation to the candles on the main sitar, produced a fame which actually thrilled terror through the hearts of the immense concentre convened within the walls of the edifice.

When the flames were seen to arise above the Tabernacie (the holy of holiests on Catholic aitars), the utmost constraintion pervaded the congregation. The reverend pastor of the church (Dr. quinn), who occupied a faldstool on the Goopel side of the aitar (and who was robed in a cambric surplice over a black socian), aprang upon the aitar table, so as to be within reach of the burning particles, and in his endeavors to extinguish the flames his light cambric surplice caught fire about the shoulder, and in all liketihood much injury might have been sustained by the reverend gentleman, had not the actively energetic assistance of the sexion and many of the vestrymen been invoked by the peril of their beloved pastor.

The judicious admontion of those in the immediate vicinity of the altar, prevented a rush of people towards the doors of the church; and in truth, had not the clergy men officialing, together with the co-operation of miny laymen, beta ready for the emergency, the consequences might have, as we here before said, proved exceedingly calamitous.

We are happy to say that the reverend gentleman sustained no serious injuries from the action of the flames, and afterwards assisted with the officiating probyter in the administration of the Holy Sacrament to numbers.

SERVICES AT ST. STEPHEN'S CF.ORCH, EPIS-

At St. Stephen's church, corner of Broome and Chrystic streets, services were held on Christmanday, in the morning and afternoon. The church was taxtefully hung with green, as usual, and about the pulpit and upon the window behind it, the decorations were especially beautiful. In the centre of this window the letters I. H. S., (Jesus benefits and profess of the window the letters I. H. S., (Jesus benefits and profess of the set and proposed the second of the second of the set and proposed the second of the second o

Frear net: for behold I bring you good tidings of great poy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the first. It has after seen the services were of a different character. The Sunday School children were placed according to their classe in the front seats. A spienald Christmus tree, hung with flags and shining glass balls and wax candles of every color, ready to be lighted, and with innumerable beautiful gifts for the children, stood at the head of the centre aisle. The exercises commenced by the singing of the 19th palm, commencing—With one consent, totall the earth To God their cheerful voices raise, Glad homage pay, with awful mirth, And sing before him songs of praise.

After the reading of prayers, &c., a short and genial address was delivered by the rector.

After the address, while the candles upon the Christmus tree were being lighted, an original Christmas carol was sampl by the children with very fine effect.

After this same the distribution of bread to the poor. The leaves were brought out in large baskets, and the rector standing by the Christmas tree, desired every one that wanted them to come and get them, whatever his or her condition, age, sex or color, and no questions would be asked. A number of every age, sex and color—men, women, httle boys and girls, white and colored—but all apparently of one condition, viz: very poor ladeed—now came up the front asist, took the loaves—some with joy-ful looks, some with deep humilily, some with bows or curtises—and passed out by another way. Fr. Price said that he whated he could convince the poor that Christianity was not ther enemy. They were apt to think that what was done in this way was a sort of patronage. But it was because they were brethren that he wished to do good to them. There was no aristocracy is religion.

Now, continued the speaker, we will distribute the books to the Sunday School children. Thus is food for the mild, rather than the body. It imparts happiness to the

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.

Service was held yesterday morning, afternoon and evening, in St. Ann's church, of the Episcopal denomina-tion, in West Eighteenth street. The Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, the present pastor of the parish, or rather, as it might be more properly termed, benevolent association, delivered the sermon in the morning and afternoon to a large congregation, and in the evening another ciergy man preached while Dr. Gallandet interpreted the sermon to the deaf and dumb—who formed throughout the day a considerable while Dr. Gallandet interpreted the sermon to the deaf and dumb—who formed throughout the day a considerable portion of the congregation—and made plain, by the sign language, to the imprisoned intellect of the poor mute, what is often unheeded or ecidom or ever remembered by those whose faculties are naturally froe in "the image of their maker." The church was tastefully and neatly dressed, and being well adapted by its construction for dressing, made a very favorable impression on strangers, and aforded no inconsiderable cellight to the deaf mutes, who, although they could not hear the psains and hymns, or the word of God from the pulpit, could at least fully appreciate the taste, the care and the industry that the ladies of the church had expended to decorate their "house of God," to celebrate that day when the deaf and dumb received their hearing and speech, the lepers were cleansed, the hungry were fed, and the sick were cured.

The church was dressed in the following manner:—The how window of stained glass, behind the chancel, was surrounded with greens, while over the arch were inscribed the words, "Unto us a child is bern, unto us a son is given," and beneath, the usual superscription, "H. S." The supporters or braces of the ceiling—there being no gallerise beneath them—were connected by thandsome festoons of greens, while every pillar and chandeller was entwined with evergreens.

17. Gainaute woor with evergreens.

18. Gainaute woor with evergreens.

18. Gainaute woor with the concise text preached a most impressive sermon, in which he handsomely thanked a lady of the congregation for the presentation of a valuable set of pate for the communion table.

CHRISTHAS DAY-SKATING AT THE CEN-

o clock the number present, including spectators, who were of course numerous and occupied every snot where a good view was to be had, could not have been less than filteen thousand. By some the crowd was estimated as high as twenty thousand. Let the estimate be correct or not, one thing is certain, that it was next to impossible to get through the moving mass of people on the pend, and to be able to state, unless in a forward direction, and that too at a snall's pace, was out of the question. A noticeable fact at the pond yesterday, was the bancity of the "fair sex." It was wonderful that the ice could bear up such a weight, when it is considered that it was but two days and nights old; however, no accident occurred, and it is to be presumed that as long as the present weather continues, skating at the Park will be a perfectly safe operation.

The city cars did a thriving business during the entire day, and the different companies appeared determined to make the most of it, for in addition to piscing a piscard inside and on each car, the rival roads had severally a board painted in large letters at their termini, reading thus.—"Good skating at the Central Park, nearest route by she — avenue cars."

About four c'olock the crowd began to thin off, and at five when our reporter left, there were very few persons remaining. It is to be regretted that the Croton Board cannot, or will not furnish a sapply of water to flood the pond every night, inasmuch as it would be so great a desideratum; and certainly, as the quantity required for such purpose would be but small, it appears as if there could be no decided objection to their doing so. Should they, however, persist in their present course, and refuse to give any water, some plan must be devised by which the pond can be flooded; if not, a couple of days' skaling such as yesterday, will render the ice perfectly useless; indeed it was much the worse for wear last every hurt; but on inquiry it turned out they were more than to admit of a man's hand being but through, b

Christmas was celebrated about as usual in this city. The general aspect yesterday was the same as other Sundays in the streets, although a number of the con-Sundays in the streets, although a number of the confectionary stores and toy shops remained open to accommodate those who had no opportunity to lay in a supply of fancy things and sweatments the day previous. Saturday evening presented a gay appearance in Fulton, Atlantic, and some of the principal streets. The stores were well supplied with everything ornamental as well suseful, and were all crowded with customers—nearly very one of whom was a purchaser, and it was a rarity of see any one without a parcel in his hand or a bundle under his arm. Turkeys were in great demand, as well as other subsantials, but toys and confectionaries were disposed of as fast as "all hands" could wait upon the customers. Amongst the novoties of the evening was a party of young laides, accompanied by their beaus, marching up Fulton street, each provides with a penny trumpet, with which they made most excruciating music, and were as joily as could be. Every-body appeared to be in good humor, athough there was one-iderable jostiling and crowding—in fact, it was allow work to get along for a portion of the dimer. Yesterday services were held in many of the churchos, most of which were profusely docorated, and presented a beautiful and appropriate appearance. They were well attended in the morphing. Sunday school anniversaries and juvenile missioners society celebrations were also held, and passed off to the sentisfaction of those concerned.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Borron, Dec. 25, 1859.

Christmas, and the religious associations of its comme moration, was the subject of discourse in most of our churches to day. To morrow will be observed as a logal holitary in connection with Christmass. holiday, in connection with Christmas, and consequency the Custom House and the banks will be closed, and bostness generally suspended. All our newspapers will sus-

pend publication from Monday morning until Tuesday oon. The weather continues cold, but pleasant. BALTIMORE, Dec. 25, 1859.

To morrow will be generally observed here as a holl

day. The newspapers will all suspend publication.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1859.

All the papers in this city, and in the cities as far south as Augusta, will suspend their publication to morrow.

Failure of Wild Cat Bankers, and Great
Excitement in Davenport, Iowa.

[From the Dubuque Heraid, Dec. 20.]

Our readers are already aware that Cov.' & Sargent, of
Davenport, the principal owners and issuers of the Nebrasks wild cat paper, have failed and shut their
doors.

Our readers are already aware that COT' & Sargont, of Davenport, the principal owners and issuers of the Nebraska wild cat paper, have failed and shut their doors.

This is the final winding up of the swindling Nebraska wild cat banks which this paper warned the public against years ago, and incurred the wrath of the friends of the infamous concerns in so doing. But time, that great evolver of truth—time, that proves all things, has proven that our predictions were correct, and our position the right one.

Where now are Thos. H. Benton, Jr., George F. Greene, Bernard Henn and Cook & Sargent in the estimation of the people of this State? These originators and promoters of the Nebraska wild cat scheme, where are they? The people answer, "Gone to the dega" politically and financially, and some of them have taken with them the hard earnings of many a poor, hard working, honest man.

This winding up affair in Davenport seems te have

The hard carnings of many a poor, hard working, nonest man.

This winding up affair in Davenport seems to have thrown the people of that self-complacent town into a terrible commotion, and the honest, hard working pepciation, many of whom had all their little savings deposited with Cook & Sargent, are in such a state of excilement that the most fearful consequences are dreaded, as may be inferred from the following bit of "counsel" in the Democrat of last Monday. It says:—

We wish to counsel the laboring population of our city, whose 'little all' is deposited in the house of Cook & Sargent, against getting excited and doing what they may hereafter regret. Let things take their course for a day or two, and then it will be time enough to take decided steps.

or two, and then it will be time enough to take decided steps.

The house has branches at Iowa City, Des Moines, and Piorence, K. T., all of which will doubtless go up as the parent establishment has gone. Indeed, the branch at Iowa City, known as Cook, Downey, Sargent & Co., shut its doors last Saturday, and no doubt the Des Moines and Fiorence branches did likewise as soon as intelligence could reach them—if, indeed, the movement had not been already agreed upon.

In Davenport the result has been not only the consternation and ruin of many poor persons, as above mentioned, but mercantic houses there appear to be going down like the pins in a bowling alicy.

The extensive crockery and glassware house of W. C. Joy has shu tup, Burrows & Frettyman gone by the board and a number of other merchants reported in a precarious condition. The people have become suspicuos of all of them, as may be interred from the following item from the local columns of the Democrat of Monazy last. It exclaims:—

If "pressing" the merchants of that town is going to "result ruinously to all classes," then it is to be feared that there will soon be more dismal times there than even now.

But the most lamentable feature of these Davenport failures appears to show itself in the manner Burrows & Prettyman have succeeded in ruining a great many of the honest farmers of scots county.

The following article from the Democrat of Monday last speaks for itself. Read its carefully:—
Our city was crowded an Saturday with anxious looking faces of persons who were either creditors of Cook & Sargent or of Burrows & Prottyman. Farmers who had learned of these two disastrous failures came pouring into town, all anxious to learn to what extent they were involved. Mr. Burrows has been in the habit, lately, of purchasing wheat on time, giving tickets payable on the first of some future month, the farmer to receive whatever price wheat may be bringing when the ticket came due. The number of these tickets now in the hands of our farmers, we understand, is great, involving a large sum of money. This will be a terrible blow to the honest yeomen of Scott county, as they are already burdened with all they can possibly stand up under. Manyl of them are deeply in debt, and are depending upon the money which they expected to realize from those wheat tickets to pay up their notes and blot from the record the moritages and deeds of trust with which they have so long ben cursed. This is now out of the question. They have again to ask indulgences from the capitalists who hold these incumbrances, and we trust they will receive them. Now is "the time that will try men's souls," and if we hope to extricate ourselves from our present difficulties we must use forebearance.

Look at that picture, houest people of Iowa, and then say to yourselves what confidence you should place in the rag money Kings and their friends whose only object is to make all they can out of you.

Bevenport is indeed in a deplorable condition, and some time must clapse before she reco

Operations of a Banker in Michigan.
[From the Coruna (Mich.) Courier, itea. 14.].
Many of our readers have heard of the absconding of James C. Wallace, who h s been for some months past carrying on a banking and broking business in this place. Many false rumors are allout; the most extravagant mories are circulated and believed, and for the last few days no little excitement has been felt, both here and in Detroit, as to his whereabouts and the amount of his ill gotten gains.

CHRISTMAS DAY—SKATING AT THE CENTRAL PARK.

Yesterday morning, it being announced that "the balt was up" at the skating pond, a crowd began to wend their way towards the Park, young and old, many of whom must certainly have had either a very early or a very hurried breakfast, for as early as ten o'clock there were some two hundred persons on the pond. From that hour until twelve the number continued to increase, and at the latter hour it was said there must certainly have been three thousand people present. Many now left, to enjoy no doubt their Christmas dinner, but left only to return in quadruple, nay even quintaple force, as at three o'clock the number present, including spectators, who were of course numerous and occupied every snot where a good view was to be had, could not have been less than fifteen thousand. By some the crowd was estimated as the contracter and the amount of his ill gotten gains.

All that is known of Wallace by our citizens has been learned in their business with him; of his an electric the pack answer his lit gotten gains.

All that is known of Wallace by our citizens has been learned in their business with him; of his an electrod in their business and the amount of his ill gotten gains.

All that is known of Wallace by our citizens has been learned in their business friends in Corunna know nothing. His first appearance in this place was on the old of May, 1850. He introduced himself to our citizens was looking up a location to get into the banking business of the Washound as the back of New York, and stated that he was looking up a location to get into the banking business of the Washound as the back of New York, and stated that he was looking up a location to get into the banking business of the Washound as the back of New York, and stated that he was looking up a location to get into the banking business of the Washound as the back of New York, and stated that he was looking up a location to get into due the was looking up a location to get into the banking business.

All that is

place, as he said, determined to commende operations at once. He purchased a safe, hired an office, and then went to Detroit to make deposits and arrange his business there; he returned on the 12th, and the business of the "Exchange Eank of James C Wallace" commenced.

By his straightforward deal, his prompitude and obliging disposition, he soon gained the entire confidence of the community here, as well as of the banks in Detroit, as his operations there show. His obligations were all ways met when due, his notes were always honored, and everything went along smooth and nice until it was discovered that we had been walking in the dark on a cake of ice, to the end of which we had come, and were now floundering in the water. Wallace had taken much interest in town improvements, was liberal with his time and money, and really seemed a valuable acquisition to the place. There was, however, some things about him that could not fail to attract the attention of those best acquainted with him—his style of conversation to those who were intimate with him was not in keeping with the position he coorpied in society—he was low and vulgar, and given to obscenity. He had, too, at times, when excited, a nervous, broken manner of expressing himself—a fact which he evidently knew, and ende worsed to guard against. His business here comisted entirely of a teglitimate exchange business; he loaned no money and borrowed none, but contented himself with shaoging money, and buying and selling drafts and exchange. Several times he has gone to Detroit and other places, to be gone for a few days, during which time he would close his office.

About the lat of October he went to New York, and was gone some ten or twelve days; when he returned he gave out that he had made arragements to admit a partner, a man by the name of Thomas R. Johnson, who, be said, was to invest some \$20,000 in the business, and notice to that effect was published in our columns. The partnership was to have commenced en the 10th of the present month. On Tuesday of

Wallace's operations here were not large—\$1,500 at the outside. It is in Detroit that he has made his largest haul—he even waited on some of his oustomers here, to see if they did not want their deposits, and actually re-fused at the money offered him on the morning of his departure. Meeting one of our merchants in Detroit, he offered to let him have some money, but of another he borrowed \$180.

departure. Meeting one of sur merchants in Betroit, he offered to let him have some money, but of another he borrowed \$180.

In Detroit he waited upon D. Preston & Co., C. & A. Ives, A. H. Dey, the State Bank of Michigan and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, all of whom he has swindied to some extent—the probable aggregate of which will be from \$10,000 to \$12,000. He had with him a number of sight drafts on the People's Bank of New York, and purporting to have been drawn by a banking firm in the State of Illinois.

These he disposed of to the gentiemen we have named, receiving in exchange therefor currency and Western bills. He flushed his transactions on Thursday, since which time he has not been seen. It seems that some days before this, he had left one of the drafts with Messrs. Ives, which was passed to his credit and sent to New York for collection. After he was last seen on Thursday a despatch was received from the People's Bank, stating that the firm who purported to have drawn the draft, had no account at the bank, and that the officers of the bank knew nothing of them.

Some days before he left, Wallace showed a letter from the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, requesting him to take and circulate \$3,000 of their money. In all probability he has taken, and will circulate it, sithough the officers of the bank will not give any information respecting the affair.

[From the same paper, Dec. 21.]

In our last we called Wallace a most accomplished vil-

of the bank will not give any information respecting the affair.

In our last we called Waliace a most accomplished villain; we have cause to repeat that expression. So cool and daring a scamp we never before heard of; and yet Waliace has redeeming traits in his character.

It will be rememered that Waliace compiled our commercial intelligence, and took; generally, a great interest in our success. We were intimate friends, and when at last the conviction was forced upon us that he had really gene, we, knowing how cool and determined he was in character, were prepared for almost anything On the 12th of the present month a letter was received by Charles Kimberty, Esq., worded as follows:

New York, Dec. 9, 1850.

My safe is locked on 1, 3 and 7. Keep cool. J. C. W. On the same day Mr. J. L. E. Keily received a letter

MASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1850.

Although it does not make me blush to own that I am a consummate rascal, as the world defines that word, I am not rascal enough to rob the widow or the orphan, and therefore return you your money.

JAMES C. WALLACE.

therefore return you your money.

JAMES C. WALLACE.

To us he writes:—

Wassurston, D. C., Dec. 14, 1859.

You will, perhaps, think I have effrontery enough to make a jackass; but suppose you do, what do I care? You are already slightly impressed with the belief that I will do some things as well as others, and therefore you may not be astoniahed at this.

As you no doubt had to give me a "puff" since I left, I will only say that you have my full permission—advertises me to the extent of the fifty dollars I subscribed to your paper. In the same package with this I enclose one nundered and fifty dollars for Mrs. Elizabeth Salter, money that she deposited with me for safe (?) keeping.

As some who once had confidence in what I said, may still suppose that I was born and bred in New York, I will take this occasion to say that I never was in that city till July 14, 1853.

If any of your citizens suppose they have any chance of finding me in New York, I may as well say to them that it is rather uncertain. I am a native of a Southern State, and my father having been swinnied by abolition-lists, I determined to swindle somebody in the first abolition State where I could got an opport inity, and I have succeeded, and in more States than your own.

My operations how amount to over eight thousand dollars, clear of expenses, and which I consider puts me about even with the d—d mad abolitionists. Don't understandme as saying that circumstances have controlled my dishonest actions altogether, for they have not. I have had to do nothing from necessity, but have acted as I have a little for revenge, and a great deal because I wanted to.

I do not suppose any of you are green enough to think I am going to stay here any length of time; however, if you should think so, you had better come and see.

How are the markets? Wheat up and whiskey down? It is a great pity your commercial editor vamosed the ranche, isn't it?

The Last Cruise of the Slave Yacht Wan-

The Last Cruise of the Slave Yacht Wanderer.

[From the Boston Traveler, Dec. 24.]

The history of this famous or infamous vessel has already occupied a large share of public attentioe, on account of her successful slaving voyage, and the acquittal of all concerted in it. She is again before the public, and is again in the clutches of the law, this time, we hope, without a chance of escape.

This morning she arrived here in charge of Mr. Henry Welton, from the vicinity of the Western Islands. Herstory, though long in its details, may be briefly summed up. On the 20th of October she left the vicinity of Savannah without a Custom Hoose clearance, under the command of Capt. Lincoln Patten, of Bath, who forced part of the men on board to go to sea. She went to Flores, obtained some supplies of water and provisions, but requiring more, went to sea and spoke a French bark, the master of which promised the derived supplies.

Patten, with a best and four men, went on board of her; and then Mr. Henry Welton, with the cons. not of the crew, took command, left the captain on board the bark, and shaped the Wanderer's courle for the United States. She is now in charge of the Custom House authorities; but will be delivered to the District Atlosacy. This is the story in brief; we will now present some of its details, which are quite interesting.

On the 20th of October, between nine and ten o'clock.

the ship was without papers, the collector having refused her a clearance. He said he was bound to the Western leiands for more provisions and water, and thence to the Coast of Africa for a cargo of seven hundred negroes.

These he proposed to land at Cardenas, saying that he was sure of receiving for them \$650 each, being well acquainted with the trade, having landed several cargoe-from the barks Niagara, Ocean Tyrant, brig Frances Glen, and other vessels. He forther informed them that on leaving Savannah he had failed to procure a chronometer, charts, or nautucial limanae, and consequently woud have to perform the voyage by dead reckoning.

On the 23d of October, however, he fell in with the ship Troy, of Beston, and bought from her one Epitome, Binnt's Coast Filot, and a chart of the Guif of Florita, for which he paid simply \$6. He next chased the bark Clara Brewer, but when he hailed her, linding the captain to be an old acquaintance, he did not go on board.

The next day he saw a schooner, and made sail in chase, carrying such a press of capvas that he carried away his square sail vard and solit the sail, but failed to away his square sail vard and solit the sail, but failed to

he paid simply \$5. He next chased the bark Clara Brewer, but when he halied her, linding the captain to be an old acquaintance, he did not go on board.

The next day he saw a schooner, and made sail in chase, carrying such a prees of carvas that he carried away his square sail yard and split the sail, but failed to overhaul her. On the 28th of October he chased a brig, and fired grape at her, but she would not heave to. The chase was continued until 11 P. M., when the brig, favored by the darkness of the night, by suddenly changing her course, run out of sight.

The Wanderer was now headed for Fayal, and was favored with a strong gale from W. N. W., going sometimes twenty knots an hour, and requiring two men at the helm to steer her. On the 31st the gaie moderated to fine weather, which continued until Novomber 9, when she encountered another northwest gale, which brought her to the laie of Flores. She stood off and un, firing guns for a pilot, and when off the settlement of Santa Cruz the Britteh Consul, the chief magistrate of the place and a pilot came on board. She was then anchored in twenty-live fathons water. The captain produced a falce clearance of the vessel, under the name of the "William, of Savannah, bound to Saynran," stating at the same time that he had lost sails, provisions, spars, galley and chronometer, and was in want of all these.

Endorsed by the British Consul and the authorities ashore, he procured thirty-eight cases, containing 4,000 gallons of water, firewood, liquor, flour, rope, 200 bushelss of potatoes, an anchor, 120 fathons of chain.

He was promised twenty tons more flour, but some of his movements exciting suspicion, he came on board in great haste, and made overything ready for getting underweigh that night. He samuggled two Portuguese woman on board, and this circumstance came to the knowledge of the authorities. He had not a moment to spars; so he shipped sixty fathoms of chain, left one of his movements were had been an ordered to the knowledge of the authorities. He had not

Personal Intelligence. Among the passengers who go out to day in the steamer Quaker City, for Havana, are Mr. Francis Skiddy, the senior of the house of Francis Skiddy & Co., and Mr. Charles Lamont, of the firm of Plume & Lamont.



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most all diseases soonyield: heir curative properties. Fo
sale by all druggiess.